Hon. Jno. Quincy Adams.

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. V.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1824. [NO. 216.

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Printer of the Laws of the United States.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows. *Three Dollars* a year, payable in advance.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Concord, North Carolina, on the 1st of July, 1824.

James Allison	Daniel Linker
Sarah Allison	Henry Leazer
Moses S. Archibald	John Locke
William I. Alexander	Jacob Lyerly.
Lawson H. Alexander	Amelia Miller
Frixem Alexander.	David Miller
John Bost	James S. Meek
George Barrickfuind	James M'Calebs
Daniel Bost	Thomas Mattley
Joseph Biggar	Elias Morris
Samuel or John Black.	Abigail Morrison
Moses Corzine	Andrew C. Morrison
Hugh Campbell	John Misenhimer
William Culp	Matilda M'Calebs
Jacob Croner	William B. Meroney
Joseph Crofford	Robert S. Means.
Robert Campbell	John Niceler.
Calain I. Chisholm	David Pervjans
William Cassels	Alexander Pickins
John Clay	Samuel Pickens
Dr. W. H. B. Cristian.	Robert Pickins
Isaiah Dewest.	Henry N. Pharr
Thomas Erwin	Nathan Phillips.
Phillip Eagle.	Sherwood Roland.
Peter Fink	Major Still
Mitchell Fleming	Sarah Smith
A. Foster.	Martha Ann Smith
Christian Goodnight.	Benjamin Shinn.
Franklin Harris	William Thompson.
Doct. Elam Harris	David Wright
Levy Honeycut	William Waddington
Robert Harris	Phillip Wagner
Archibald Houston	Joseph Welch
William I. Harris	Samuel Wallace
George Hill.	George Whitley
John Jimison	Michael Winnocough
Ross Justice.	Samuel White
Robert Lee	Rev. John M. Wilson.

DAVID STORKE, *A. P. M.*

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, North Carolina, on the 1st of July, 1824.

Wm. Austin	John Jones
Silas Alexander	Barbara Johnson.
Elias Alexander	Andrew King.
Wm. J. Alexander, 2	John Little
Wallace Alexander	James Leper
Margaret Allison	Benj. Lindsay
Abraham Anderson	James Lyle, 2
Wm. T. Alexander	David M. Lee
Susanna Austin	Secretary of the Pha-
Joseph Allison	lanx Lodge
Moses W. Alexander	Abram C. Labatt
Josiah Alexander	Thomas I. Lindsay.
Moses W. Alexander.	Zebulon Morris, 2
Joseph Black	John M'Laughlin
Harry Bolsee	James M'Cullah
James Black	James Martin
Joseph Blackwood	James Mason
James Barkley	Wm. Morrison
Robert Barnett	Samuel Moore
Shadarick Bonds	Alexander M'Rae
Lorin Bates, 3	John F. M'Neely
Doct. J. D. Boyd	Phillimon Morris
James W. Baker.	Roderick M'Cally
John Crowell	Cyrus M'Lure
Wilson Crockett	John M'Cay
Thos. Cushon	Mrs. Hun M'Lure
Dickey Craig	John M'Leod
Azariah Coburn	John *H.* Maxwell.
Erastus Case	Allen G. Orr
Dan'l. F. Christenbury	Braley Oates
Ira H. Cushman	John Osborn.
James L. Cathcart	Charles, Wm. or Geo.
Thomas Cushon	W. Polk
James Cathcart	J. Perry
Hoyle, Son & Cox	Susannah Presley
Eleazer Cochran	Wm. Pyans
Robt. Cochran	James Pervians
John Costen	John T. Paschall.
Jeremiah Cloretz.	Thomas Rice
Sugar Dulin	Ezekiel Robinson
Wm. Darnall	Silas Robinson
James Dinkins, 3	James Robinson
Lewis Dinkins, 2	Doct. Jas. W. Ross.
Mrs. Harriet Dinkins	Wm. *P.* Springs
Miss Jane B. Dinkins	James Sloan
James Dougherty	Wm. Sloan
Alexander Davis.	Sherod Smith
Caleb Erwin.	Mary I. Silvester
Joseph Faires	Rebecca B. Simons
John M. Fullwood, 2	Elizabeth Spratt
Joseph Flinn	Robt. Sloan
Jas. N. Flanikin.	Jacob Spain
Master John Gradirk	Washington Strictland
William Goforth	J. S——
Harriet S. Gray	James Smith.
Oliver Gray	John Todd, 2
Doct. Sam'l. Greer	John M. Thomas
Isaac Gyre.	J. G. Torrence
James C. Harris	Sarah Taylor
Nancy Hoguelin	Wm. Thompson.
George Houston	Miss Jane Wallace
John Hutson	John Williamson
Wm. H. Hart	John Wilson
George Harkless	Benj. S. West
Samuel Hennigan	Wm. Wallace
John Howell	Wm. Winchester
Mary Henderson.	Sam'l. Wilson
Thomas Jerome.	Col. Jas. Welborn
Julius Jones	Julius H. Walker, 2
John Jennings	Doct. Wm. White.

WILLIAM SMITH, *P. M.*

Land for Sale.

AGREEABLY to the last will and testament of Wm. Patterson, dec'd. will be sold, at public sale, on a credit, a valuable plantation, containing 400 acres, lying on both sides of Sugar Creek, within 1½ miles of Charlotte. The fertility of the soil, the elegance of the situation, and the improvements, all serve to render this an object of attention. The sale is to take place on the *sixth day of August next.*

DAVID M'DONALD, *Executor.*

June 21, 1824. 2it'16

UNITED STATES' LAWS.

An Act to authorize the building of Light Houses, Light Vessels, and Beacons therein mentioned, and for other purposes.

BE *it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, empowered to provide by contract, for building Light houses and light-vessels, erecting Beacons, and placing Buoys, on the following sites or shoals, to wit:

A Light-house at Owl's Head, in the state of Maine;

A Light-house at the mouth of Great Sodus, on Lake Ontario; and one on Verplank's Point, in Hudson River, in the State of New York;

A Light-house at the mouth of Grand River, in the state of Ohio;

A Beacon-light on Cape Henlopen, in the state of Delaware;

A Light-house on Pool's Island, and one on Thomas's Point, in the Chesapeak Bay, in the state of Maryland;

A Light-vessel at or near the long shoal in Pamptico Sound, in the State of North Carolina.

A Light-house on one of the Sambo Keys, and a Light-vessel on the Careysfort reef, in the territory of Florida;

A Beacon on Castle Island, and five Buoys near Bristle Ferry, in the State of Rhode-Island;

A Pier and three Buoys at the mouth of Saco River, and a pier at at the mouth of Well's Harbour, in the state of Maine.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the following sums of money, to wit:

For building a Light-house in the state of Maine, on Owl's Head, four thousand dollars;

A Light-house on Great Sodus, on Lake Ontario, in the state of New York, four thousand five hundred dollars; and for one on Verplank's Point, in the Huson [Hudson] River, in the same state, four thousand five hundred dollars;

A Light-house at the mouth of Grand River, in the state of Ohio, eight thousand dollars;

For erecting a Beacon-light on Cape Henlopen, in the state of Delaware, three thousand dollars;

For a Light-house on Pool's Island in the Chesapeak, in the state of Maryland, five thousand dollars; and for one on Thomas's Point, in the same bay, and same state, six thousand five hundred dollars;

For a Light-vessel to be placed at or near the Long Shoals on Pamptico Sound, in the state of North Carolina, ten thousand dollars;

For a Light-House on the Sambo Keys, in the Territory of Florida, sixteen thousand dollars; for a Light-vessel for Careysfort Reef, twenty thousand dollars; for the Light houses directed to be built—one on the Dry Tortugas, and one on Cape Florida, in the same territory, including the appropriations already made by law a sum, for each, not exceeding sixteen thousand dollars;

For a Beacon and Buoys, between the Dry Tortugas and the Coast of Florida, four thousand dollars;

For placing Buoys on certain shoals at the mouth of Kennebeck River, in the State of Maine, one hundred and sixty dollars.

For placing Buoys on shoals in Buzzard's Bay, and at or near the mouth of Narreganset River, in the state of Massachusetts, one hundred and sixty dollars;

For placing Buoys on Long Island Sound, near to Cornfield Point, and in Guildford Bay, one hundred and sixty dollars:

For placing a Buoy at the mouth of Scuppernong River, in Albemarle Sound, in the state of North Carolina, forty dollars;

For placing a Beacon on eastle Island, and five Buoys near Bristol Ferry, five hundred dollars;

For a Pier and three Buoys at the mouth of Saco River, and a Pier at the mouth of Well's Harbour, ten thousand dollars—five thousand dollars to each of those places.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the following annual salaries be allowed and paid to the Keepers of Light-vessels:

To the Keepers of the Sandy Hook Light-vessel, seven hundred dollars; and for a mate, three hundred and fifty dollars;

To the Keeper of the Smith's Point Light-vessel, in the Chesapeak Bay, five hundred dollars;

To the Keeper of the Wolf Trap Light-vessel, in the same Bay, five hundred dollars;

To the Keeper of the Willoughby Spit Light-vessel, in the same Bay, five hundred dollars;

To the Keeper of the Craney Island Light-vessel, four hundred and fifty dollars;

To the Keeper of the Light-vessel to be placed at or near the Shoals of Cape Hatteras, seven hundred dollars; and for a mate, three hundred and fifty dollars;

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is, authorized and requested to cause a proper site, at or near the mouth of the river Teche, in Louisiana, to be selected for a Light house, and proper places designated for placing Buoys near the same. To enable the President to accomplish these objects, a sum of money, not exceeding five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
Washington, May 24, 1824.
Approved: JAMES MONROE.

An Act to authorise the surveying and making of a road from a point in the northwestern boundary of the state of Ohio, near the foot of the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, to Detroit, in the Territory of Michigan.

BE *it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint three Commissioners, who shall explore, survey, and mark, in the most elligible course, a road from a point in the northwestern boundary of the state of Ohio, near the foot of the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, to Detroit, in the Territory of Michigan; and said Commissioners shall make out accurate plats of such surveys, accompanied with field notes, and certify and transmit the same to the President of the United States, who, if he approve of said survey, shall cause the plats thereof to be deposited in the office of the Treasury of the United States, and the said road shall be considered as established and accepted.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said road shall be opened and made under the direction of the President of the United States, who is hereby authorized to employ the troops of the United States in the completion, or assisting in the completion of said road.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Commissioners shall, each, be entitled to receive three dollars, and their assistants one dollar and fifty cents, for each and every day they shall be necessarily employed in the exploring, surveying, and marking of said road. And for the purpose of compensating the said Commissioners and their assistants, and for opening and making said road, there shall be, and is hereby, appropriated, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved: *Washington, May* 26, 1824.

An Act to authorize the State of Indiana to open a Canal through the Public Lands, to connect the Navigation of the rivers Wabash and the Miami of Lake Erie.

BE *it enacted by the sencte and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled*, That the State of Indiana be, and is hereby, authorized to survey and mark, through the Public Lands of the United States, the rout of a Canal, by which to connect the navigation of the rivers Wabash and Miami of Lake Erie; and ninety feet of land, on each side of said Canal, shall be reserved from sale on the part of the United States, and the use thereof, forever, be vested in the state aforesaid, for a Canal, and for no other purpose whatsoever.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, if the said state shall not survey, and direct by law said Canal to be opened, and furnish the Commissioner of the General Land Office a map thereof, within three years from and after the date of this act; or, if the said Canal be not completed, suitable for navigation, within twelve years thereafter; or, if said land, hereby granted, shall ever cease to be used and occupied for the purpose of constructing and keeping in repair a Canal, suitable for navigation; the reservation and grant aforesaid shall be void, and of none effect: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained, or shall be done in pursuance thereof, shall be deemed to imply any obligation on the part of the United States, to appropriate money to defray the expense of surveying or opening said Canal: *And provided, likewise*, That the said Canal, when completed, shall be, and forever remain, a public highway, for the use of the government of the United States, free from any toll or charge whatever, for any property of the United States, or persons in their service, on public business, passing through the same.

Sec 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every section of land through which said Canal route may pass, shall be, and the same is hereby, reserved from future sale, under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, until hereafter specially directed by law; and the said state is hereby authorized, without waste, to use any materials on the public lands adjacent to said Canal, that may be necessary for its construction.

Approved: *Washington, May* 26, 1824.

AN act authorizing an examination and survey of the harbor in Charleston, in South Carolina, of St. Mary's, in Georgia, and of the coast of Florida, and for other purposes.

BE *it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be made, an examination and survey of the harbors of Charleston, in South Carolina, and St. Mary's, in Georgia, in reference to the expediency of establishing a navy yard at either of those places, for the building and repairing sloops of war and other vessels of an inferior class; and also, to cause to be made and perfected an examination and survey of the harbor of Pensacola, and the coast of Florida, in order to ascertain the expediency of establishing a naval depot at Pensacola, or at such place in the vicinity of it, as may be most advantageous to the United States; and that the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, for the purposes aforesaid, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved: *Washington, May* 25, 1824.

AN act further to regulate the inspection of flour in the county of Alexandria.

BE *it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled*, That, for the better regulation of the inspection of flour within the county of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, the Common Council of the town of Alexandria shall be and they are hereby, empowered and required to divide the said county and town into two inspection districts; that to each of these districts, there shall be appointed a flour inspector, in the mode now authorized by law, to perform alternate duties in the said districts; each of the said Inspectors shall be liable to removal from office, at any time within the term for which he shall have been appointed by the Court making the appointment; and during his continuance in office, shall enjoy the same rights, and be subject to like duties and restraints, as the present inspector of flour in the said county of Alexandria.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Common Council be, and they are hereby, empowered, to provide for a re-inspection of flour in store, whenever, in their opinion, it may require it, and to regulate the exportation and shipment thereof; to pass laws for the punishment of all persons who shall be guilty of fraud, or otherwise violate their regulations, and to alter or amend the present inspection laws, so far as may be necessary to effect that object.

Approved: *Washington, May* 26, 1824.

AN act concerning the pre-emption rights in the Territory of Arkansas.

BE *it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That every person, and the legal representative of every person, who was entitled to the right of pre-emption, in the Territory of Arkansas, under the provisions of the act of Congress of the 12th of April, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, entitled "An act for the final adjustment of land titles in the State of Louisiana and Territory of Missouri," in that tract of country north of the river Arkansas, ceded by the United States to the Cherokee nation of Indians, on the eighth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, be, and they are hereby, authorized, in lieu thereof, and in full compensation for such right of pre-emption, to enter with the Register of the Land Office in the District of Lawrence, in said Territory, any tract within said District, on which they may have improvements previously to the passing of this act, or any unimproved tract within said District, the sale of which is authorized by law: *Provided*, That no more than one quarter section of land shall be sold to any one individual, in virtue of this act; and the same shall be bounded by the sectional and divisional lines run, or to be run, under the direction of the Surveyor of the United States' Lands for the States of Missouri and Illinois, and Territory of Arkansas.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every person claiming a preference in becoming the purchaser of a tract of land, in virtue of this act, shall deliver a notice in writing to the Register of the Land Office for said District, stating therein that he was entitled to a pre-emption right, under the aforesaid act of Congress, in that part of the Territory of Arkansas ceded as aforesaid, and also particularly designating therein the quarter section he is desirous to enter, which notice the Register shall file in his office; and, in every case where it shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of Public Moneys of the Land Office aforesaid, that any person who has delivered such notice was entitled to a pre-emption right under said act of Congress, in that part of the Territory of Arkansas ceded as aforesaid, shall have a right to enter with the Register of said Land Office, at the minimum price at which United States' lands are sold, the tract of land designated in said notice, on producing his receipt from the Receiver of Public Moneys for the purchase money of the tract, as in case of other public lands sold at private sale; and, as a compensation for their services, the Register and Receiver shall, each, be entitled to one dollar in every such case, to be paid by the claimant of such pre-emption right: *Provided*, That every such entry and payment shall be made at least two weeks previous to the time of offering the adjacent lands at public sale, unless the same be entered in such part of the said District as shall have been offered at public sale at the time of the passage of this act; in which case, such entry shall be made within two years from the passage thereof.

Approved: *Washington, May* 26, 1824.

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1824: Caleb P. Alexander, *versus* James Pickens; original attachment, levied on lands, &c. It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made three months in the *Western Carolinian*, giving notice to said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday of July next, to replevy, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him, and execution awarded accordingly.

Test: DANIEL COLEMAN, c. c. c.
Price adv. $4. it'16

Sheriffs' Tax Deeds.

DEEDS for land sold by Sheriffs for arrears of *Taxes*, for sale at the 'Carolinian' office.

Sheriffs' Deeds,

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at the printing-office.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

An arrival at Boston has brought London papers to the 1st of June inclusive, for extracts from which we are indebted to our correspondents of the Boston Daily Advertiser, Courier and Centinel.

The prorogation of parliament was expected to take place about the 20th of June.

On the 31st of May, Mr. Canning laid upon the table of the house of commons, copies of two commercial treaties, with the governments of Prussia and Sweden.

Two Catholic petitions were presented to the house of lords. They contained some insinuations that the duke of York was the patron of the Orangemen. On account of some informality, they were withdrawn. Mr. Brougham presented a counter petition, which was read. In the course of his remarks upon the petition, Mr. Brougham enforced his favorite doctrine, "that there is nothing so sacred in his eyes, as the right of subjects to say what they like of kings, princes, and ministers."

Another petition was also presented, praying for the suppression of the Catholic Association.

Mr. Goulburn gave notice that he should move the next day for the renewal of the insurrection act.

The London Courier, of June 1, says, "The question of the recognition of South American Independence continues most anxiously to occupy public attention, particularly in the city. We can venture to state, that previously to the close of the present session of parliament, a communication will be made on this question to the house of commons."

It is stated in the same paper that a rumor was current, derived from Mexican advices, that the British commissioners were on their return from Mexico. The rumor is declared to be unfounded.

A paragraph from Berlin, May 22, affirms that information has been received there, that lord Byron completed his manuscript of Don Juan, before he left Corfu, and sent it to England. He had written to Gœthe, that he would pay him a visit at Weimar on his return from Greece.

Their majesties the emperor and empress of Austria arrived on the 13th of May at Prague, and were received with the greatest enthusiasm by the inhabitants.

A paragraph from Hague, May 27, says, "In the debate on the treaty of London, Messrs. De Celles, Beelaerts, and Van Alphen, spoke at some length on the freedom of commerce, and expressed a hope that the example given on this respect by the Netherlands may be followed by other powers. M. Beelaerts spoke of the importance of the Cape of Good Hope, and concluded with a wish that circumstances might again restore it to the Netherlands."

Paris dates are to May 30. The prince de Polignac, ambassador to London, had not arrived, but was expected every moment. His expected arrival gives rise to many political conjectures. Some say that he is to enter the ministry; others affirm that he is to be present at the approaching congress, when the sovereigns of the holy alliance are to deliberate in person respecting the affairs of America and Greece.

Gallignani's Messenger, of May 29, says, the money market has been very dull, notwithstanding the approach of settling day. The price of stock has experienced a decline, which is attributed to the fall in the English funds, and the uncertainty of the decision of the chamber of peers relative to the reimbursement of the five per centums.

A steam boat, purchased for the king of Denmark, and most splendidly decorated and finished, has sailed from England, for Copenhagen in which his majesty and family are to embark to visit Jutland and other places, in the course of the summer. It is manned by British seamen, with a captain of the Danish navy.

IRELAND.

Mr. Sergeant Goold, on opening the sessions under the Insurrection Act, at Kilkenny, said, 'There have been no fewer than *two and twenty* murders committed within the last two years in the baronies of the county of Kilkenny, *and not a single human being has been brought to punishment for any one of these acts.*'

The Russian Navy now consists of 70 ships of the line, 18 frigates, 26 cutters, 7 brigs, 54 schooners, 20 galleys, 25 floating batteries, 121 gun boats, and 140 other small armed vessels, in all 464 sail, carrying 5,000 guns, and manned with 33,000 sailors, 9000 marines and 3000 artillery.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The schr. Trimmer has arrived at New York, in 16 days from Carthagena.

Special advices were received and published at Carthagena from the Head Quarters of Gen. Bolivar, dated in April, which give a flattering account of the state of the Republican Army in Peru; and an official account of the destruction of the Spanish squadron in the Bay of Gallao, by a division of the Republican force.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

The following are the candidates who will be voted for by the *People* of North-Carolina, in November next, for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States:

William A. Blount, of Beaufort county;
William S. Blackledge, of Craven do.
Josiah Crudup, of Wake do.
Montfort Stokes, of Wilkes do.
James Mebane, of Orange do.
William Martin, of Pasquotank do.
Peter Forney, of Lincoln do.
William Drew, of Halifax do.
John Giles, of Rowan do.
John M. Morehead, of Guilford do.
Walter F. Leake, of Richmond do.
William B. Lockhart, of Northampton do.
Robert Love, of Haywood do.
Augustin H. Shepperd, of Stokes do.
Edward B. Dudley, of Wilmington.

THE GERMAN GRAVE YARD.

Such of the citizens of Salisbury as are accustomed to burying their dead in the German Grave Yard, and feel a wish to see the same kept up in decent order, are requested to meet at the Church, on Tuesday evening, the 28th inst. The object of the meeting is to appoint persons to take charge of the Grave Yard, and to enter into some general regulations upon the subject. The Bell will be rung.

JOHN BEARD, Sen.

July 23, 1824.

SALISBURY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this institution, will be held in this place, on the third Monday, (the 16th day) of August ensuing. The members of the society living at a distance, are earnestly requested to attend, as it is contemplated to devise some measures to render the future exertions of the society more extensively useful.—To effect this, it is believed that stated meetings, in different places in the county, attended with appropriate religious exercises, would be important. In making these arrangements, the assistance of the managers and officers, and especially of the clergymen living in the different parts of the county, is desirable—indeed, is necessary. We feel a hope, that nothing but imperious necessity will prevent the attendance of the members generally—especially of those who are managers. Owing to a combination of circumstances, unnecessary to relate, the operations of the society have, hitherto, been limited; but we feel a degree of confidence, that this society will not be among the least efficient of the auxiliaries of our great National institution. Feeble and limited as have been its past operations, yet we have the satisfaction to know that good has been done; prejudices have been removed; a spirit of inquiry has been excited; and hundreds of destitute persons have been supplied with the Holy Scriptures. The assertion, so often made, "that there is no use for a society of this kind among us, and that there are no persons destitute of the Scriptures," has its foundation in ignorance, or wilful misrepresentation. In travelling one hundred and twenty miles, the writer of this communication was astonished at witnessing the number of families he called on who were wholly destitute, or who had only a mutilated and imperfect copy of the Bible. In one family, consisting of four persons, of mature years, and who might be considered as having separate interests, there was only one half of the first volume of a bible, printed in two volumes, among them. In every family, there should be not only a bible belonging to the family, but each individual should possess a copy, exclusively his own. In this town only, how many apprentices are there who have no bible of their own, and who cannot, at all times, have access to this holy book?

It is to be hoped that the Salisbury Bible Society will make this one of the first objects of their inquiry, and devise methods, not only for supplying families, but individuals, who may appear to be destitute. If the Bible do not contain the revealed will of God, and the only measure by which we can learn our duty to him and to our fellow-men, the only means of being useful here, and eternally happy hereafter, let us reject it, and cease all our efforts to distribute it among others; but if, as we believe, it contains the revealed will of God, and the only means of present and future happiness, then let us not relax our exertions until every individual has become possessed of a treasure more valuable than the mines of Peru, and the riches of Golconda.

The cold-hearted and calculating spirit, usually manifested in the concerns of life, should never have any influence on our exertions to communicate these invaluable treasures to others. It is not so much their *want of ability to purchase*, as their *want of knowledge to discern the value* of the scriptures, which should awaken our sympathy. In this respect, the *rich*, as well as the *poor*, should be the objects of our solicitude. Though abounding in the good things of this life, yet, in a spiritual sense, they may be among "the poor, the blind, the halt and the maimed." "Freely ye have received, freely give," should be the Christian's motto. Could we make others duly estimate the Holy Scriptures, our labor would be accomplished; and our exertions, in a great measure, might cease. Until this object be accomplished, Bible Societies should never cease to put forth all their energies in the cause of him "who has loved and given himself for them, that he might redeem them to God, by his own most precious blood."

The meeting will commence, at the Court-House, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; when a sermon will be delivered by the President, or some other member of the society.

By order of the President.

THOS. L. COWAN, *Recor. Sec'y.*

Salisbury, July 12, 1824.

CONCORD BIBLE SOCIETY.

The anniversary meeting of the Concord Bible Society will be held in Charlotte, on the first Tuesday in August next. It is hoped and expected that there will be a general meeting of the managers and members, &c.

it'16 A. C. M'REE, *Secretary.*

There are 17 Banks in the city of New York, and 40 Insurance Companies; and the total capital of both is $36,600. There are to be 47 applications for charters for Banking and Insurance Companies to the next Legislature, the capital stock of which, if granted, will amount to $20,000,000.

CELEBRATION IN LINCOLNTON.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The anniversary of American Independence was celebrated at Lincolnton, on the 5th instant, with all the harmony usual on such occasions. A respectable number of the patriotic citizens and revolutionary relics of the country, and several gentlemen from adjoining counties, united with the public spirited of the village, in the celebration of this glorious jubilee, which is calculated to animate the feelings of every friend of liberty. The dawn of day was hailed with a grand federal salute. At 11 o'clock, the signal was given to assemble at the Academy-hill; when the procession formed, and marched, in the following order, to the court-house:

Col. John Zimmerman, commander, in front; General Committee of arrangements; The Reader and Orator of the day; Regimental officers, in uniform; The Band of music; The Revolutionary patriots; Men under arms, and citizens, in order.

On the arrival of the procession at the court-house, they were met by the beauty of our own and adjoining counties, who, in patriotism, are never wanting; and whose pleasing smiles compose half the joy of the day.

The declaration of Independence was read by John D. Hoke, (prefaced with a few introductory remarks on the author of that noble instrument:) after which, thirteen guns were fired, and a national tune played by the band of music; when the Oration, which did honor to the young gentleman, was delivered by Alexander L. M. Brevard; at the close of which, eleven guns were firing, and a patriotic song by Mr McCaules, accompanied with instrumental music, closed the scene at the court-house.

An elegant dinner was prepared by Jacob Reinhardt, Esq. of which a large number partook. After the removal of the cloth, the following toasts were drank, in honor of the day:

1. The day we celebrate; the political passover of a mighty nation—may its dawn be hailed by acclamations of joy by every American—6 guns.

2. The heroes and sages of the revolution—6 guns.

3. Washington; the sun-beam in council, the storm in war—9 guns.

4. THOMAS JEFFERSON! A distinguised patriot, nursed in the lap of science, rocked in the cradle of liberty, and fed by the gods of liberty—6 guns.

5. *Marion;* the Washington of the South.

6. James Madison; A political constellation in the new world, discovered in 1812.

7. Gen. La Fayette; whose friendship towards America resembles that of David and Jonathan.

8. *James Monroe!* The orb that illumes half the world.

9. The holy alliance; enemies to liberty and the rights of man—Glasses reversed.

10. The Freedom of the press; the herald of liberty, and the bulwark of our nation; the fate of Hector to the man that would oppose it—6 guns.

11. The late war; commenced with justice, prosecuted with vigor, and crowned with victory—6 guns.

12. The Revolution; the defeat of Kings, and a lesson to Tyrants—6 guns.

13. Our Navy; Her flag, scorched by the cannon's blaze; her bolt, dreadful to the foes of liberty—3 guns.

14. The Declaration of Independence; a scroll taken from the records of the gods—9 guns.

15. The American fair; pure and unspotted as the polar icicles, unrivalled by the world; beauty, loveliness and vivacity are their merited attributes.

"The City Festival."—Without meaning to say a word against the "respectability" of the *numerous* company that dined at Williamson's hotel on the 5th instant, it may not be improper, in order to prevent erroneous impressions from being made abroad, to say that the number of *citizens of Washington*, who were present, did not exceed *twenty-five* or *thirty:* and that the Heads of Departments were not the *only* persons who withdrew their subscription, or refused to attend, in consequence of the *exclusion* made by the Committee. But a single officer of Government of any rank or standing, was seen at the dinner; nor was this in obedience to the example set them by Messrs. Adams, Calhoun, and McLean—for their letter to the Committee did not appear until late in the evening after the publication of our paper; and it is well known in the City, that the indignation expressed by the Committee, was almost universal, *even before breakfast in the morning*, and of course before it could be known that any notice would be taken of the publication by the Heads of Departments. *National Journal.*

Rhode Island Convention.—The Convention for forming a Constitution closed on Saturday last, and adjourned without day. The constitution was adopted in Convention by a vote of 52 to 9. The second Monday of October is fixed upon as the time for the people to vote upon the acceptance of the constitution.

MORE POPULAR INDICATIONS.

Surry County, July 10, 1824.

MR. WHITE: Sir—It is now 10 o'clock at night, and I can't sleep a wink; so have got up, and determined to write a letter to you. Sir, I am vexed almost to distraction, and I write this to you, in hopes you can devise some means to set my mind to rest.* It is all about the Presidential election; 'tis enough to set a man's head crazy, to see and know the strange notions of the people here, in my neighborhood: You very well know, sir, that William H. Crawford, Esquire, a native of Virginia, a citizen of Georgia, now residing in Washington City, Secretary of the Treasury, &c. &c. was "*unanimously recommended*," at a "regular meeting of the republican members of Congress," (as they style themselves) "*though not fully attended*," on last St. Valentine's day, (which I believe usually happens on the 14th February.) Now, sir, to any *regular* thinking man, it would seem this ought to convince him that there was "a regular nomination" of the aforesaid William H. Crawford, Esq. by the style and title aforesaid, to be the next President of the United States; for it is well known he got upwards of sixty votes, where there were sixty-odd (proxies and all) that attended the regular republican meeting on the last Valentine's eve.—But strange to relate, the people here, in this county, think no more of a "regular nomination" of a president by such a *respectable assemblage* of the republican members of Congress, than if it had been made by sixty-odd Cherokee Indians, assembled on the Georgia lands, on St. Tammany's day!! And what makes it still more strange, is this, that our Congressman, (Mr. Williams) who was born, raised and educated in this county, has sent some hundreds of circular letters among the people, in which he tells them "he feels perfectly clear in saying that William H. Crawford, of Georgia, in his opinion, has a decided preference." He says "he has known him for some time, and believes him, in every sense of the word, an honest man." And Mr. Williams, further to impress the people with the propriety of making Mr. Crawford the next President, tells them "that he has risen from poverty and obscurity, to his present high standing in the estimation of his fellow-citizens." Now, sir, with all this evidence staring them full in the face, they (the people, I mean) have determined to elect one ANDREW JACKSON for President, who, they are pleased to call *General* Jackson. They tell me a long story about this said Jackson being an orphan, about fourteen years old, who fought, was wounded, and put in a British dungeon, in the *Revolutionary war*; that his oldest brother was killed in the field of battle; that his next (and only surviving) brother was wounded, of which he died—his mother died of a broken heart; that his father died soon after coming to this country, when he (Andrew) was an infant; and that he was left alone to seek his fortune, without a single relative, by affinity or consanguinity, in this country!!! And that if "rising from poverty and obscurity to his present high standing in the estimation of his fellow citizens," be deemed an evidence of fitness for that high office, this same Jackson ought to have a preference over all the candidates. And, sir, not satisfied by making comparisons about "poverty and obscurity," they tell me a hundred things about him as a statesman and soldier, &c. And writing fine letters to Mr. Monroe, they say about the best things in the world—worthy of Washington! And that one Wat. Low—y is, or has been, electioneering for him in a very improper manner, as I think, by shewing purloined letters from the President's bureau, so that the state of Pennsylvania, one of the good old thirteen (as Jack Randolph says) is all piping hot for him: and they stoutly maintain, that at the next election for Electors, (in November, I believe it is) that the people's ticket, as they call it, will prevail over the Crawford ticket (Caucus ticket as they snearingly call it) at least twenty to one: And I can assure you, (but let that be in confidence) that if things go on all over the State at the rate it is going on here, it will be one hundred to one against the "regularly nominated candidate."

I'll now "a tale unfold," that ought to alarm the friends of "regular nomination"—my hand trembles while I write it—the facts are these: At Capt. Jervis' muster in an adjoining district, on the third day of this month, after the business of the parade was over, the Jacksonians (as the *regulars* call them) proposed to try the strength of the Presidential candidates. Capt. Jervis, (who, by the by, is a Jacksonian) to save appearances, stepped out, and ordered all those who were for Crawford, (the "*regularly* nominated candidate") to follow him; and those for Jackson to follow the Lieutenant: at the word *march!* the Ensign made a flourish with his colours, the fife and drum struck up good old Yankee Doodle: when lo! two firm *regulars* followed the Captain, and 85 the licutenant! And to day, sir, our militia company (being the central one in the county) had their parade, and the same game played over again—only worse; for Col. Zachery, Capt. Marion and all his men, turned out, *enmasse*, (as they were pleased to call it) for Old Hickory, leaving a few spectators, who did not belong to the company, to witness the daring contempt of "regular nominations." One of these was a well-known "regular;" who got so vexed, I am sorry to say it, that he took to hard drink.

These, sir, are sad realities—not "visions and phantoms of a dream."

I could tell you of much more, how our leading citizens are carrying things on—even the candidates for the General Assembly, who are not open and decided friends for Gen. Jackson, appear to have but little prospect of success. But I hope, sir, I have said enough to satisfy you, or any other *regular* thinking man, why I am so vexed. Do try, sir, to get the people in a *regular* way of thinking, and then there will be no danger—all things will go right. I have seen several pieces written for the *regular* cause, and printed in the Enquirer, and other *regular* papers; but, in my estimation, they rather hurt than help the cause of the regular nominated candidate! Do try your hand: say something about Jackson's hanging up emissaries (no matter if they were identified with Indians, to murder women and children) with as little ceremony as a farmer would a sheep-killing dog—or any thing else you can think of. You must be in a hurry; for the time is short, and much to do.

A "REGULAR."

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

At a company muster in Germanton, Stokes county, N. C. on the 3rd of July, 1824, it was proposed by one of the company that a vote be taken on the Presidential Question. There were objections to it, by some of Gen. Jackson's enemies; but it being left to the company whether they would vote or not, about two-thirds were in favor of it. The vote was then taken, which resulted as follows:

Andrew Jackson,	56
Wm. H. Crawford,	34
John Q. Adams,	3

A CITIZEN.

A correspondent informs us, that at a muster of Capt. William Pearcy's company, on Upper Creek, Burke county, it was proposed, and agreed, to take a vote on the pending Presidential Election. Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, and William H. Crawford, were named as candidates to succeed Mr. Monroe, as President of the United States: On taking the ballots, the result appeared as follows:

Andrew Jackson,	97
John Quincy Adams,	00
William H. Crawford,	00

At a Company Muster held at Cross-Landing near Columbia, in Tyrrel county, in this state, on Saturday the 3d, a vote on the Presidential question was taken: The result was as follows:

For Gen. Andrew Jackson	45
John Q. Adams	15
Wm. H. Crawford	00!!

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, July 8.

Cotton, 14 to 15½; flour, fine, 4; superfine, 4 25 a 4 50; wheat, 80 cents; whiskey, 30 a 32½; peach brandy, 55 a 60; apple do. 50 to 55; corn, 42 to 45; bacon, 8½ a 9; salt, Turks Island; 70 a 80 per bushel; molasses, 26 a 28; sugar, muscovado, 9½ a 10½; coffee, prime, green, 22 to 23; 2d and 3d quality, 20 a 22; tea, hyson, $1 20 a 1 20; flaxseed, 75 a 80 cts; tallow, 6; beeswax, 31 a 32; rice 3½ to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 4½ to 5 pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 3 a 3½; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

CHARLESTON PRICES, July 5.

Cotton, S. Island, 23 to 30, stained do. 14 to 18; Maine do. 23; Santee, 22 to 23; short staple, 14 a 16 Whiskey 28 a 30 cts.; Bacon, 8 a 9 cts.; Hams, 10 a 11; Lard, 10 11; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 24 a 25; Coffee, Prime Green, 18 19 Inf. to good, 15 a 17.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 2½ a 3 per cent dis.; Georgia Bank Bills, 1½ a 2 per cent. dis. Cape Fear and Newbern, 4 a 4½ per cent. dis.

EMIGRATION TO HAYTI.

The citizens of New York have established a society for the purpose of promoting the emigration of our free colored population to the republic of Hayti, President Boyer having agreed to defray the expense of a specified number to St. Domingo, who will be furnished with lands, &c. Citizen Grandville, the agent of the Haytien government, is now in New York prepared to further the views of the Society, which seems to meet with general approbation.

LA FAYETTE.

The corporation of Washington city have passed a resolution to receive the venerable patriot La Fayette, with all due respect and attention.

By the following extract of a letter received from gen La Fayette of the 12th May, it will be seen that, though his intention of visiting the United States is still unchanged, the time of this visit is uncertain:

'I expect the pleasure to write to you again before long, and the still greater pleasure to take you by the hand, *as soon as it is possible for me to cross the Atlantic.*'

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* *We can prescribe no relief for the unhappy state of our friend's mind, unless he can be content to sit peaceably down at the footstool of the sovereign PEOPLE.....the only earthly SOVEREIGN freemen can acknowledge.* Editor.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1824.

"Phocion," and others, next week.

THE PEOPLE WILL BE HEARD.

Perhaps on no former occasion, did the feelings of the great mass of the *People* enter more warmly into any question, than at the present time they do into the Presidential Election. As a proof of this, we need only mention the practice, now in operation in every part of this, as well as other states, of taking the voice of the People, at musters and other public gatherings. Every mail brings us accounts of such trials of strength; and, in nine times out of ten, the result is the same—that is, *Jackson* is the favorite. These are indications not to be mistaken; they plainly show how North-Carolina will go in November next Yet, strange to tell, after all these signs and demonstrations, the few friends of Mr. Crawford.....the incredulous few.....still stoutly assert that HE will get the vote of North-Carolina! They hear the voice of the People all around them, crying out for *Jackson:* they hear daily declarations against Crawford and *caucus;* yet still they say that *Crawford and caucus* will triumph! Strange delusion!!

After the developement of public sentiment already made in North-Carolina, every man of intelligence and candor must admit that Crawford has no chance of getting the vote of this State. We believe (and we have the best reason for believing) that either Jackson or Adams will get the 15 Electoral votes of North-Carolina.

At a muster of Capt. John M'Culloch's company of Light Infantry, in this (Rowan) county, on the 17th inst. a vote was taken on the Presidency—the result was as follows:

Andrew Jackson,	27
John Quincy Adams,	16

☞ The captain is a warm friend of Mr. Adams.

We are requested to say, that *John Clement*, Esq. is a candidate to represent the county of Rowan in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North-Carolina.

Mr. James Crowder, of Northampton county, in this state, was the fortunate holder of one half of the ticket which drew the $30,000 prize in the Maryland State Lottery.

We are requested to say, that Mr. *James H. Clark*, of Concord, is a candidate to represent the county of Cabarrus in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North-Carolina.

THE AUGUST ELECTION.

It is now apparent to every candid and intelligent mind, that the Electoral vote of North-Carolina cannot, in any event, be obtained for Wm. H. Crawford. The indications of every day plainly show that Gen. *Jackson* is the favorite of the *People* of this state; and that next to him, Mr. Adams is probably the strongest. Who, then, can for an instant doubt the success of the People's Ticket? supported, as it is, by the friends of Jackson and Adams. It will triumph by an overwhelming majority, in every section of the state.

Thus far, all things are safe. But let the people beware of artifice and trick: a *scheme* is in operation, that may disappoint all their wishes and expectations—that scheme is to bring into the Legislature a majority of Crawford and caucus-men.

It is probable that the election of President may, in the end, go into the House of Representatives; if so, the members of Congress from this state will not dare to vote contrary to the wishes of the people, *unless they can find some pretence to justify themselves for so doing.* Suppose, then, that a majority of our Legislature should be for Crawford and caucus—we ask if it is not probable our members of Congress would seize upon this circumstance to justify themselves for deserting the cause of the people? Let the people, then, be cautious who they choose as members of the General Assembly—let them beware of "wolves in sheeps' clothing." Some candidates who are now very mild and calm on the Presidential question, when once elected will go all lengths for the caucus candidate and for caucus principles. The people ought to know explicitly the sentiments of every candidate, on this subject, before they vote. Unless the members of Assembly think and feel as the people do, they cannot truly represent them.

We learn from the Washington National Journal, that Peter Force, Esq. Editor of that paper, has purchased the establishment of the "Washington Republican," and intends issuing, from the materials, &c. of both offices, a daily paper, to be styled the *National Journal.* The Editor promises that his paper shall be, not only in name, but in fact, really a *national* journal—which we fervently hope may be the case; for too many of the papers, not only at Washington, but throughout the Union, are so warped by partisan preferences, that there is no security for the faithfulness and impartiality of the narration, in their columns, of any event of *political* interest. It is particularly desirable that there should be a paper at the seat of government, which would reflect, through its columns, the mild, moderate, just and wise policy of our government; which should possess the confidence of the Executive and his cabinet, and be their organ and defender. That the official paper of the administration should so far forget its obligations, as to identify itself with the revilers and enemies of that administration, is a political anomaly that cannot long be suffered to exist under the just policy of our government. If that paper which hitherto has been, and now affects to be, the organ of the government at Washington, has lent its columns to those who exert all their influence to the prejudice of the administration, it deserves to be (as it partially has been) deprived of its official patronage.

The Fayetteville Observer states, that one of the patrolers in Bladen county, was killed by some runaway negroes, about the 10th instant. The patrolers went with the intention of breaking up a negro carousal which had been kept up a number of nights. When the negroes were attacked, they shot one of the patrolers dead on the spot, and then made their escape.

Bank Dividends.—The Newbern Bank has declared a dividend for the last six months, of four per cent. and the Bank of Cape Fear, a dividend of three per cent. for the like period.

The title of Lord Byron descended to Captain Byron, well known for his escape in the Belvidere frigate, from the squadron under Com. Rodgers, during the late war.

A Providence paper gives an account of a spire of asparagus, which grew 8½ feet in one week, averaging more than fourteen inches per day. [Doubtful.]

At a select party convened near this borough, to celebrate the anniversary of Independence, the following toast was given by one of the company:

[*Norfolk Herald.*

The next President of the U. States.—May he be as just as Aristides, independent as Diogenes, invulnerable as Achilles, crafty as Mercury, and wise as Solomon.

An alarm-clock has been invented in London, which, it is said, lights a candle at the wakening hour.

Our ingenious brethen to the Eastward have, it appears, found out a new and expeditious mode of milking cows, by introducing a rye straw into the orifice of each teat, through which every drop of milk in the udder immediately runs off. This new labor saving machine, is recommended to the attention of dairymen, under the signature of "James Thatcher," who thinks the discoverer entitled to rank with Franklin, or Jenner.

Sabbath Schools.—It is about forty years since the institution of the first Sabbath School, and there are now about *eleven hundred thousand* persons enjoying its advantages. *Salem Observer.*

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. White: A few weeks ago, a piece appeared in the Raleigh Register, in which Gen. Jackson was accused of having written an *electioneering* letter to a gentleman of this State, merely because the Gen. had the politeness to write an answer to a question which was put to him relative to the new Tariff. It is curious to observe the fastidious sensibility of the partisans of Mr. Crawford, from the hungry swarm that infests the national capital, down to the puisne scribblers in the Register. They can swallow any stuff, provided it has an agreeable label: they have excellent strong stomachs, but very delicate imaginations.

These remarks were suggested by the perusal of a communication in the National Intelligencer of the 7th inst. It is an address from a meeting of the friends of Messrs. Crawford and Gallatin, in that district of Pennsylvania where the latter resides, to the citizens of the state, on the subject of the Presidential election—recommending, of course, those two gentlemen to the support of the people, for the two highest offices at their disposal.

This *address*, as it bears the *name*, bears also in its face so strong a family likeness to the old one that was hatched at Washington last winter, that the most superficial observer would pronounce it, at a glance, to be a lineal and worthy descendant. That these friends of *caucus* consider their cause desperate, is obvious from the plaintive tenor of their address. The very first note they touch, is *party spirit;* and on its magic sound, they have fixed their last hope. "Men (they say) long opposed to the Republicans, may find it convenient to drop their name: but the difference of political opinion which distinguishes the two great parties of the United States, is founded in nature, and continues to exist."

Here, then, we have a political axiom, that the Federalists were born with original political (as well as natural) sins; but according to the radicals, the *political elect*, as they deem themselves, there is no redemption for the Federalists: like the poor despised Jews, they must be reviled every where. The address proceeds—"We deem it essential to preserve the ascendancy of the Republican party, not from personal attachment to any individual, but in order to maintain those principles of constitutional liberty, of respect for state rights, of wise economy, and of impartiality towards all foreign nations, on which that party was founded, and on which it is uniformly supported." This sentence may be interpreted thus: As we have no personal merit, we wish to attach ourselves to what we suppose to be the most powerful party, and thus secure a portion of the "loaves and fishes," thro' *faith alone*, because we can shew no *good works*. The truth is, there are still two parties in the country—the *caucus*, and the anti-caucus: but honest and liberal men are no longer divided under the banners of Federalism and Republicanism. Those two parties have been gradually gliding into the same channel, since the commencement of the present wise, liberal, and moderate administration, and are now no longer divided by the old lines of distinction; but there is a new party springing up, that is constantly crying out Republicanism! because they must live by their trade, like the cunning artists of old, who cried "Great is Diana of the Ephesians!"

Next to Federalism, Gen. *Jackson* appears to be the most obnoxious thing to these men of the whiskey district. They already see, under his administration, the "Republican party annihilated, sectional divisions created, corrupt personal factions, scandalous coalitions!!" They see the "Judiciary demolished," *insurrections suppressed;* and, in fine, a perfect prevalence of military law. These are their professed objections; but their true motives for opposing his election, are there by concealed. They are afraid Gen. J. would appoint some Federalist, or son of a Federalist, to be a *Marshal*, or a *Deputy* post-master! That this is the monster they dread, needs no further proof than what is contained in the last sentence of their "address," together with what has been quoted. "Acting with concert, you will avert the danger of a military administration, prevent the election devolving on Congress, and defeat the expectations of the perpetual enemies of the rights of man, and of the government of the people, of those whose only hopes rest on our divisions, and on a temporary delusion;" viz: the Federalists!

Thus ends the wonderful effort—a few individuals of two particular counties struggling against the mighty tide of the second state in the union. But though few in number, they were headed by a veteran—one who is skilled in the ways of a demagogue; no less a character than *Albert Gallatin* himself!! Even at this distance, we might have guessed the district, but would scarcely have dreamed of the individual, that produced this "address," and for the same reasons that the Editors of the National Intelligencer assign for '*believing it to be from his pen*,'—viz: '*the perspicuity* of the composition and the qualified language in which it speaks of Mr. Gallatin:' But I should scarcely have expected Mr. *Gallatin* to denounce a man "for paying little regard to the laws, or to the constitution, whenever they stood in the way of what the public good in his opinion required."

But such, it seems, is the fact, that the man, (a native of Geneva,) whose character bears the imputation of fomenting an insurrection to resist the execution of a civil law, under the administration of *Washington*, is at this day accusing one of our worthiest citizens of as dark a crime, and boldly publishing a recommendation of himself to the second office under our Constitution!

I hope there is too much pride—I hope there is too much virtue, yet in this country, to select such a man to sit higher than he has done in the councils of the nation.

But should he, contrary to all human probability, be elected, it may then be said,

"Oh! judgment, thou art fled to brutish hearts,
"And men have lost their reason!"

CATO.

DIED,

Suddenly, of apoplexy, on Thursday, the 24th ult. at Charleston, Mr. Ebenezer Thayer, bookseller, aged 56 years and 11 months.

Suddenly, at his residence in Mecklenburg county, on the 2d day of April last, Joseph Walkup, Esq. in the 48th year of his age. He left a disconsolate widow, with eight children and a large circle of friends and relatives, to mourn his irreparable loss. COMMUNICATED.

Notice

IS hereby given to all persons having any demands on the estate of the late *Jacob Waggoner*, dec'd. to bring them forward, properly authenticated, within the time limited by law, or this advertisement will hereafter be pled in bar of any recovery.

DAVID LOPP, and
MAGDALENA LOPP, } *Ex'rs.*

June 20, 1824. 3it'18

Entertainment.

CALEB SMOOT, takes this method of informing his friends and the public at large, that he has now finished repairing his house, and has fitted it up in the first rate style for the accommodation of *Travellers*, and all others who may feel disposed to call on him. His House is in Davidson county, on the main road leading from Salisbury to Salem, by Lexington, &c. twelve miles from Salem, eight from Lexington, and twenty-four from Salisbury. Gentlemen travelling from south to north, or from north to south, are invited to call, as every convenience of refreshments for themselves, feed for their horses, &c. will be afforded them at rates to correspond with the general reduced price of provisions and other necessaries.

Davidson co June 1, 1824. 13it'20

Military Equipments, &c.

FOR sale, a good and fashionable uniform coat, a chapeau and plume, and a sword, belt, &c. And also an elegant and excellent double-barreled Gun: all of which will be disposed of on very reasonable terms: apply to the subscriber. GEORGE W. GRIMES.

Salisbury, July 26, 1824. '16

Notice.

ON Tuesday, the third of August next, (it being Wilkes county court week) the undersigned commissioners will sell at Public Auction, in the Town of Wilkesboro', agreeably to act of Assembly, several lots, laid off from the public square in said place; two of which are the most eligible stands for business in the town. Terms, nine months credit; bond and security will be required, and a lien upon the property will be retained, until payment is made.

Also, at the same time and place, the said commissioners, by the authority aforesaid, will let out to the lowest bidder, the building of a *brick* Court-House; the undertaker of which will be required to give bond and sufficient security for the good performance of the same. The plan and size of the Court-House will be made known by either of the subscribers, when applied to.

JAMES WELLBORN,
JAMES HACKET,
HAMILTON BROWN,
H. B. SATTERWHITE, } *Commissioners.*

June 26, 1824, 4it'16

Mansion Hotel,

SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY EDWARD YARBROUGH:

WHO respectfully informs the public, and his friends, that he has taken the extensive and elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, (lately occupied by Mr. James Huie.) The convenience of this situation for business, is equal to any in the place. The House contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; the Stables are equal, if not superior, to any in the place, and attended to by obliging and attentive Hostlers; his table and bar, will be supplied with the best the market affords; and the regulations of his House, such as he hopes will give entire satisfaction to those who may think proper to call on him: and he assures them, that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

February 24, 1824. 96

Store-House at Mocksville,

TO RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the following property, during one year, or for a term of years, to wit: A lot at Mocksville, Rowan county, on which a spacious store-house, with a good cellar, and a large two-story house, divided into convenient and useful apartments, are erected.

Mocksville is near about in the centre of that section of Rowan, known as the Forks. As that part of country, both as to fertility of soil and population, is not inferior to any, a profitable result might be anticipated from a mercantile establishment at that place. Gentlemen in that business, and wishing a situation, are invited to call and view the premises, and judge for themselves. ELIZABETH M. PEARSON.

Mocksville, May 22, 1824. '09

House and Land for Sale,

ON LOW TERMS.

THE subscriber is fully authorised by the last will of Henry Bruner, dec'd. and also by the legal representatives, to sell the well known Plantation whereon the deceased did live, about 12 miles east from the town of Salisbury, on the south side of main Yadkin, containing 189 acres; about 60 of which is of the best river bottom in North Carolina. There is on the primises, a good and large dwelling-house, and barn, apple and peach orchard, with many other conveniences, to justify me in saying that it is one of the best Plantations, agreeably to the number of acres, on the river. It is now offered at private sale: the payments will be made easy; a credit of one and two years, or if a payment is made of one half, a credit of two years. But if not sold at private contract, it will be offered at public Auction, on the premises, on the 4th Saturday in August next. Any person wishing to purchase at private sale, may, at any time, apply to JA. FISHER, *Exec'r.*

July 5, 1824 7it'19

New Assortment.

THE subscriber has very recently received from Philadelphia, an assortment of *Dry Goods, Cutlery, and Hard-Ware, Domestics;* which, with the assortment he expects to receive in a short time, will enable him to sell at satisfactory prices. The public are respectfully invited to call, and examine for themselves.

EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, Aug. 16, 1823. 70

Coppersmithing.

The Coppersmithing, and Tin Plate business, heretofore transacted by D. Cress, sen. will in future be conducted by me, at the same place. Those who favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, durability and despatch. EDw. CRESS.

Iredell Bible Society.

ON Thursday, the fifth day of August next, the Bible Society of Iredell county will hold its annual meeting in Statesville. It is expected that the Rev. Mr. Eddy, of Morganton, will deliver a discourse, suitable to the occasion. The members of the Society are earnestly requested to attend; and all those interested in the extension of the Kingdom of the Redeemer, are invited to meet with us; and if, as we humbly and confidently hope, it should appear to them, upon a calm examination of the principles and conduct of the Society, that it is worthy of patronage, and if the objects it has in view should be such as to recommend themselves to their consciences in the sight of God, we trust that they will afford to the Society more extensive means of disseminating the word of Life.

JAS. CAMPBELL, Recor. Sec'y.

July 5, 1824. 4it'17

To Journeymen Shoemakers.

I WISH to employ a few Journeymen Shoemakers, immediately; good wages and steady employment will be given.

ASA THOMPSON.

Concord, May 24, 1824. '00

Uniform Coat.

FOR sale, a new and elegant Uniform Coat. It will be disposed of on very moderate terms. Inquire of the Printer.

July 15, 1824. '15

BY SATURDAY'S MAIL.

A friend in "Old Town," Stokes county, under date of July 19, informs us that, at a large collection of people there on the 17th inst. a vote on the Presidential question was taken—the result follows:

Andrew Jackson,	99
William H. Crawford,	5
John Quincy Adams,	2

The above meeting occurred in consequence of a notice to the citizens to give in their taxable property. The votes were deliberately taken by the Magistrate appointed to take the taxables; no person *under* 21 years was allowed to vote—and the whole proceeding was regularly and quietly conducted—exhibiting fairly and impartially the true sentiments of the People.

Another accident, from the bursting of a steam-boiler, has happened on board of a steam ferry boat, plying between New-York and the New-Jersey shore. A Miss Charlotte Nelson was killed, and some others badly scalded. The boiler was seen to rise forty feet from the deck, when it burst with a tremendous explosion, the fragments falling thirty feet around. No person could account for the accident, unless the boiler and pipes were choaked with salt. This boiler was on the *low pressure* principle, and nearly new.

A board of officers is about to be convened at West Point, for the purpose of revising the system of Infantry drill for the use of the U. S. army.

Innumerable flights of *pigeons* have passed over Montreal (Canada) this last spring. They were killed in great numbers from the roofs of the houses in the city and suburbs, and even struck down with cudgels in the streets. They appeared to be mostly young birds.

Henry Johnson, of Louisiana, being a candidate for the office of Governor of that state, with a fair prospect of being elected, has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States.—*Nat. Intell.*

The full and honorable acquittal of Mr. Crawford, sounds very much like that of the fellow before the New-York justice, who "received ten lashes, and came off clear:" the committee fully acquit Mr. Crawford, and yet pronounce his conduct irregular and *dangerous*.—*Village Record.*

SMALL POX.

We understand that the Small Pox has appeared in the Cherokee Nation, where it is spreading with serious mortality.—Five Indians of the Nation, on their return from Philadelphia, found their company attacked with this alarming disease on their journey—four of them died, and one unfortunately was attacked after he got home, and was the occasion of spreading the disease in the neighborhood.

Augusta [*Geo.*] *Chronicle.*

Pirates!—We learn by the Fair American, from Havana, says the New-York Gazette, that the brig Castor, Hood, from Portland, was captured on the 29th June in the mouth of the harbor of Matanzas, by a piratical vessel, which carried her into a small bite about half way between that place and Havana, and brought her to an anchor. They then robbed her of nearly all her cargo, consisting of lard, soap, candles and butter, all her spare sails, rigging, kedge and hawser, and both boats. The captain and crew were then stripped of their clothing, and severely beaten with cutlasses. Her cables were then cut, and she went into Havana.

Lands, at Public Sale.

ON Tuesday, of the next Superior Court of Ashe county, will be offered for sale, at the Court-House of said county

1000 acres of Land

in said county, of an excellent quality for grass, or farming. Terms, one half the purchase money payable in nine months, the other half in eighteen months. Bond and approved security, to be given to 10it'22

S. SPEER, *Guardian to the heirs of*

June 18, 1824 *William W. Chaffin, dec'd.*

Forte Piano, for Sale.

A FIRST rate second-hand *Piano*, is offered for sale, very low. For terms, &c. apply to MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, Feb. 16, 1824. 96

House and Sign Painting, &c.

GEORGE W. GRIMES informs his friends and the public, that he still continues to execute all kinds of House, Sign, Coach, Windsor Chair, and Ornamental *Painting*, in a style of workmanship equal to any in the country. Gentlemen having work to do within 50 or 60 miles of Salisbury, can engage the subscriber's services on very short notice.

The subscriber takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to all those who have generously extended their favors to him; and by his faithfulness and industry, in future, hopes still to merit their friendship and patronage.

Salisbury, July 5, 1824. '14

N. B. The subscriber will keep on hand, for sale, all manner of *paints* and colors, prepared for the accommodation of those who may wish to do small jobs of painting, but who may not have the paints, or experience to prepare them.

Declarations in Ejectment,

For sale at this Office.

Indictments

For assault and battery, for sale at this Office.

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber has opened a house of Private Entertainment; where Travellers can be accommodated. He promises all who call on him, good treatment, with a plenty of the best to eat and drink.

'14 H. B. SATTERWHITE.

Wilkesborough, June 26th, 1824.

Martin F. Revell, *Tailor*,

ADOPTS this plan of informing the citizens of Salisbury, and its vicinity, in general, that he has commenced the

Tailoring Business,

in part of John Utzman's house, situated in Market Street, a few doors from the East corner of the Court-House; where he is prepared and will be happy to accommodate any gentlemen who are disposed to patronize him in his line of business, in the neatest and most fashionable style, or to please fancy. He flatters himself, from his long experience, that there are but few, *if any*, in the country, that can surpass him in the execution of his work. A fair trial is all he asks, to prove the above assertion. The changes of fashion shall be strictly attended to, as he has left a correspondent in the District of Columbia, (where he is last from) who will send him the fashions on, in their regular seasons. He hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage, as he is determined nothing shall be left undone to render general satisfaction.

Salisbury, May 5, 1824. 206

Coach Making.

THE subscriber offers his services to the public in the above line, and flatters himself, from long experience and steady application for a number of years, in Europe and America, to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their work.

Carriages of all descriptions, Pannel'd and Stick *Gigs*, Sulkeys, &c. made and repaired on reasonable terms. SAM'L. LANDER.

Salisbury, April 26, 1824. 204

N. B. Carriages, of all descriptions, bought and sold, on commission.

P. S. A journeyman wanted at the above business, to whom good wages will be given. He will be employed on wood work, altogether.

☞ The subscriber keeps two *Gigs* for Hire, which will always be kept in readiness, with good harness, for the accommodation of those who may, at any time, wish to ride on pleasure or on business. S. LANDER.

*** Wanted, as an Apprentice at the above business, a young man from 14 to 16 years of age, and of correct and industrious habits—one from the country would be preferred: to whom a good chance be given.

Coach Making.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for the very liberal patronage he has received in his line of business; and informs them, that he has procured a number of workmen from Philadelphia and Newark, which enables him to finish work in a style rarely seen in the western part of the state. He also has a continual supply of materials, of the best quality and most fashionable patterns. He intends keeping constantly on hand, at reduced prices for cash only, Sulkies, Stick and Pannel Gigs, Chariotees, Coachees, Landaus, Phætons, Barouches, Landaulets, Caravans, and Mail Stages, of a superior construction. Repairs done at the shortest notice, and in the best manner. Orders from a distance thankfully received, and punctually attended to. J. G. MORSE.

Charlotte, March 1, 1824. 97

LATEST FASHIONS,

From Philadelphia.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just received the latest fashions from London, by way of Philadelphia. Gentlemen in the vicinity, and the adjacent country, wishing fashionable clothes made, can now be accommodated by the subscriber on a short notice. All orders from a distance, for making any kind of gentlemen's garments, will be punctually and expeditiously executed, and forwarded according to directions. Gentlemen are invited to give the subscriber's shop a fair trial; they will then be better able to judge whether he deserves their patronage or not. THOMAS V. CANON.

Salisbury, April 19, 1824. '03.

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1824. John Nesbit, *vs.* Charles D. Conner; Orriginal attachment, returned, &c. It is ordered by the court, that the defendant, (who is not an inhabitant of this State) file his answer on or before the next term of this court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday in August next, otherwise the plaintiff will be heard ex parte, and have judgment pro confesso. It is further ordered, that this notice be published for three months in the Western Carolinian Test: R. SIMONTON, *Ck.*

Price adv. $4. it'23

State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

IN Equity, March term, A. D. 1824. Merrit Burgin, *vs.* Phillip Goodbread. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Phillip Goodbread does not reside within the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said Phillip Goodbread appear at the next court of Equity to be held for the county of Burke, at the court-house in Morganton, on the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, judgment, pro confesso, will be taken, and the same be heard ex parte.

S. S. ERWIN, c. m. b.

Price adv. $4. 13it'22

State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1824: James Irwin *vs.* John M'Cord; original attachment, levied on two tracts of land. It appearing to the court that the defendant lives out of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant, appear at the next county court to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the court-house in Wilkesboro', on the first Monday in August next, and replevy and plead to issue, or judgment will be entered against him for plantiff's demand. it'18

Test: R. MARTIN, c. w. c. c.

House and Lot, in Charlotte.

FOR sale, on accommodating terms, the house and lot in the town of Charlotte, which adjoins Mr. John Irwin's store, on the north corner. Apply to JAMES TORRENCE.

Charlotte, May 7, 1824. '7

STATE of North-Carolina, Stokes county. Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, June term, 1824: Gabriel Hanby, *vs.* The Heirs at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd. Scire Facias, for the condemnation of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Robert Jackson, who intermarried with Susan Dalton, one of the heirs at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd. is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the said Robert Jackson appear at the next term of our said court, on the second Monday in September next, and shew cause, if any he has, why the land descended to him as one of the heirs at law, shall not be condemned, and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

it'19 MATTHEW R. MOORE, c. c.

Germanton, June 22, 1824. Price adv. $2.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Session, May term, 1824; James Clark, *vs.* James D. Walker: Original attachment, levied in the hands of John M'Quay. It appearing to the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in August next, to replevy, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered against him, and execution awarded accordingly.

Test: ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.

Price adv. $4. 3mit'24

STATE of North-Carolina, Stokes county. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June term, 1824: Matthew M. Hughes, *vs.* The Heirs at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd. Scire Facias, for the condemnation of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert Jackson, who intermarried with Susan Dalton, one of the heirs at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd. is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian six weeks, that the said Robert Jackson appear at the next term of our said court, on the second Monday in September, and shew cause if any he has, why the land descended to him as one of the heirs at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd. shall not be condemned, and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

it'19 MATTHEW R. MOORE, c. c.

Germanton, June 22, 1824. Price adv. $2.

STATE of North-Carolina, Stokes county. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June term, 1824: Samuel Kerby's administrators, *vs.* The Heirs at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd. Scire Facias, for the condemnation of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert Jackson, who intermarried with Susan Dalton, one of the heirs at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd. is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian six weeks, that the said Robert Jackson appear at next term of our said court, on the second Monday of September, and shew cause, if any he has, why the land descended to him as one of the heirs at law of the said Jonathan Dalton, dec'd. shall not be condemned, and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demands.

it'19 MATTHEW R. MOORE, c. c.

Germanton, June 22, 1824. Price adv. $2.

STATE of North-Carolina, Stokes county. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June term, 1824: Samuel Kerby's administrators, *vs.* The Heirs at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd. Scire Facias, for the condemnation of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert Jackson, who intermarried with Susan Dalton, one of the heirs at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd. is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian six weeks, that the said Robert Jackson appear at next term of our said court, and shew cause, if any he has, why the land descended to him as one of the heirs at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd. shall not be condemned and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

it'19 MATTHEW R. MOORE, c. c.

Germanton, June 22, 1824. Price adv. $2.

STATE of North-Carolina, Stokes county. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June term, 1824: Gabriel Hanby *vs.* The Heirs at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd. Scire Facias, for the condemnation of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert Jackson, who intermarried with Susan Dalton, one of the heirs at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd. is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the said Robert Jackson appear at the next term of our said court, on the second Monday in September next, and shew cause, if any he has, why the land descended to him as one of the heirs at law, shall not be condemned, and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

it'19 MATTHEW R. MOORE. c. c.

Germanton, June 22, 1824. Price adv. $2.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

AT a Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May session, 1824; Robert Black against William Hartt: original attachment, levied on 80 or 90 acres of land. It appearing to the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in August next, to replevy, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him, and execution awarded accordingly. 6it'18

Test: ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June term, 1824. Andrew Bowman, *vs.* Robert Tinsley: Original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state—it is therefore ordered, that publicatton be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that unless the defendant comes forward before the 2nd Monday of September next, and replevy and plead, that judgment will be entered, pro confesso, and property levied upon will be condemned to the plaintiff's recovery.

By order, MATTHEW R. MOORE, c. c.

Price adv. $4. it'25

THE MUSE.

SPANISH MADRIGAL.

When stars bedeck with azure sky,
And shine the sparkling gems of night,
Oh lady! oft I wish to sigh,
And wander near your chamber light,
Whose faintly glowing ray discloses
The spot where innocence reposes.

And when the smiling moon-beams play
In silver radiance on thy bower,
In loneliness I pensive stray,
To worship there its fairest flower;
And hope so sweet a rose as thee,
May ever bloom for one like me.

But still thy *image* is the shrine
Where all my musing doth fondly dwell;
Yet strange, this wayward heart of mine
To thee can ne'er its feelings tell;
And though 'twould dare a host in fight,
It trembles in a lady's sight.

Then happy be thy hour of rest,
Though hopeless still my breast must swell
For one, within whose gentle breast
Resides each grace I love so well;
Though chance my only doom may be
To love and to-despair for thee.

FROM THE LONDON LITERARY GAZETTE.

SONG.

Oh! never throw thy love away
Upon a heart like mine,
The rose's leaf, the blue sea-spray,
Would be a safer shrine.

The rose's leaf will fade when blown,
The spray pass from the sea;
But neither are so quickly gone
As love that trusts to me.

For e'en if love could touch my heart,
Now free as yonder wave,
It would like a meteor fire depart,
Its very birth its grave.

Chain winds, that pass from flower to flower,
And bid them cease to rove,
And then I will believe your power
Even to fix my love.

MATERNAL FONDNESS.

There is a feeling in the Mother's breast,
There is a wish unutter'd, unexpressed,
Which, like a *secret* not to be reveal'd,
Dwells ever at her heart in silence seal'd.
It is that hope of happiness she forms
For her young offspring—which not all the storms
Of life, its woes, its sickness, nor its pains,
Can vanquish, but unchangeable remains—
It is a MOTHER,s HOPE that still increases,
'Till the existence of its object ceases.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

To prevent Skippers in BACON.

MR. SKINNER: One of your correspondents, some time ago, recommended packing hams in dry oats, to prevent their being injured by skippers. In the year 1822, having plenty of coarse salt on hand, I prepared dry casks, placing the hams and shoulders on their ends, and filling the interstices with salt, and settled it well; about midsummer, I unpacked and examined the hams, replaced them again in the casks as before, and drew them out for use when required; there was not one skipper found, and the bacon was fine. Last year, not having a sufficiency of salt, I packed my hams and shoulders in dry oats, in the same manner, examined them once in the summer and found they kept equally as well as when placed in salt. I have not seen a single skipper in bacon so treated; but I have, before I adopted this method, been sometimes very much injured by them. It is now the right time to pack hams in oats, and I shall take mine down in a day or two. It is a cheap and very practical method, no expense attending it, the oats are not injured, they can be used when you have used your old hams in the fall, and I would advise a general adoption of this method.

It is very little trouble to unpack them, and it may be best to examine them two or three times in the summer; it changes their position.—When two pieces touch each other they may get mouldy; but being very particular to see mine separated by the oats, not one would have injured if they had remained until the fall without being drawn.

A serious Pun.

Sir Nicholas Bacon going to pass sentence of death upon a criminal, was greatly importuned by him to save his life. Among other reasons alleged, he told him he was his relation.—How do you prove that said the judge. My Lord, said the fellow, your name is Bacon, and my name is Hog; and in all ages Hog and Bacon have been reconed a-kin. But replied the judge hog is never bacon till it has been well hanged. Therefore you must be hanged before you can be a relation of mine.

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

Lloyd, the celebrated pedestrian, started yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, to perform 19 miles per heel and toe in three successive hours; he did six miles in 55 minutes, and at the end of the second hour had done 12 miles and three quarters when it began to be perceivable he lost ground which he could not regain, and he lost the match by upwards of a quarter of a mile; it was for 25 sovereigns. A pedestrian is backed for 50 sovereigns to stand twelve hours on one leg next Monday, on which a large sum is depending.

Extraordinary Trotting Match.—On Saturday, Mr. Giles trotted his mare on Sunbury Common, in harness, twenty-eight miles in the short space of one hour and fifty seven minutes and fifty seconds. Mr. Giles accomplished this unparalelled achievement with the utmost ease. Two hours was the time allowed. He had two minutes and ten seconds to spare. This match was 100*l.* to 60*l* against the performance, yet strange to say, the odds were 5 and 6 to four on the mare. There is nothing like it on record.

An eccentric old dame, who lately died at the west end of Dundee, and who had been receiving benefits from a charitable fund, left behind her the following strange articles: 490 work bags, full of ribbons, &c. 150 pockets, 500 thimbles, 100 snuff-boxes, a great quantity of pins, 300 china and crystal articles, 1,100 pincushions and needle books, several pecks of buttons, 20 pairs of silk stockings and gloves, 400 matches, 100 penknives and scissors, 24 black silk bonnets, and a great number of gowns.

A *faux pas* has recently taken place in high life. The wife of one of the wealthiest individuals in the kingdom is said to have deserted her husband, and fled to the Continent. [*Morning Paper.*

The first hackney Coach in Leeds has just commenced running.

A Company had been formed to establish a Rail Road between Birmingham, Manchester and Liverpool.

A steam boiler at a Factory in England had burst. One man was killed, and several wounded.

63 street beggars were lately arrested at Liverpool.

Sir John Malcolm says, that within the last 30 years, above 1000 women have been put to death as *witches*, in central India; our government is endeavoring to suppress the horrid practice.

A woman was lately beheaded at Balse, in Switzerland, who, in hopes of marrying her master, poisoned his wife. She also poisoned another female whom he was about to make his second wife.

Laughable blunder.—The editors of the New York Gazette lately received papers from England, and observing the date of one to be May 10, selected some *news*, put it into the hands of the compositors, and hastily sent proof-slips to Philadelphia, where it was republished in several papers, under the head "very late news from England"—giving an account of the Duke of Angouleme marching to Madrid—Mina—Ballasteros, &c.—when it was discovered that the *late news* was *one year old!* the foreign paper from which it was extracted being dated in May, 1823.

Large Fish—Antigua papers of the 20th ult. mention the appearance on that coast of several large fish resembling the porpoise more than the whale, which alarmed the watchmen at the Bay by their floundering and bellowing. A number of them having grounded on a shallow, they were drawn ashore in the morning, and many of them are said to have lived until late in the day, writhing and moaning in the most piteous manner. Seventy eight were caught, measuring from 7 to 18 feet in length; the largest 12 feet in circumference.

Some time ago, the Clerk of one of the Chapels of Birmingham, previous to the commencement of the service, dirtied his hands with putting some coals on the fire; and, unconsciously rubbing his face, besmeared it so as to resemble a son of Vulcan. He turned into the reading desk, where he naturally attracted much attention, which was considerably increased when he gave the first line of the hymn, "Behold the brightness of my face." The congregation could no longer preserve their gravity, and an involuntary laugh burst from every corner of the Chapel.—*English Paper.*

A sturgeon.—The York (South-Carolina) Pioneer, states that a sturgeon was caught in the Catawba river, near the line dividing North and South Carolina, a few weeks ago. This fish must have "lost his latitude," as we think he was caught higher up than a sturgeon was ever known to be found in the Catawba.

A public dinner was given on the 17th ult. at Lexington, in the State of Kentucky, to the Hon. HENRY CLAY, by the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, as a welcome for his return amongst them, and as a testimony of the approbation with which they view his services in the councils of the nation. The dinner was numerously attended.

A BAD MEMORY.

It is a fact, known to many persons in this city, that some years since, a highly respectable and well educated citizen of a southern city, called at our Post Office and said, 'have you got any letters for me?' 'What is your name, Sir,' said the clerk. The gentleman raised his left finger to his nose, looked grave, and said, 'I will tell you directly,' and turned on his heel out of the office. A few yards from the post office he met a friend, who said, "how do you do, Mr.——?" That's it," said the gentleman; and returned to the office, told his name, and obtained his letters. *Phila. Press.*

Tooth Ache.—The following prescription is recommended as a "sovereign remedy" for this afflicting disorder. We give it to our readers as quacks do their medicines, "no cure, no pay:"

"To a table spoonfull of any kind of spirits, add the same quantity of sharp vinegar and a tea spoonfull of common salt; mix them well together, and hold the liquid in the mouth so that it can enter the cavity of the tooth. It will give almost instantaneous relief."

There has been a net gain to the state of New Hampshire, of $2,799 61, from the labor of the convicts in the Penitentiary, during the past year,

A machine for making shingles, invented by Willard Earl, of Athol, Mass. is highly approved of in the Eastern States. The machinery is propelled by water, is easily kept in repair, managed by boys, and no part of the work is laborious. One person can make three thousand a day, of uniform thickness, without waste of timber.

Mankind may be divided into three classes. Those who learn from the experience of others—they are happy men. Those who learn from their own experience—they are wise men—and lastly, those who learn neither from their own, nor from other people's experience—they are fools.

If we do not subdue our anger, it will subdue us. It is the second word that makes the quarrel.

On Wednesday in Boston, William T. Cambridge, a young man, was sentenced to the house of correction for 30 days, for being a common drunkard.

Among the several criminals lately executed in London, was a young man convicted of forgery, who had squandered, in eight years, upwards of two hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars!

[U. S. LAW.]

AN act to provide for the sale of lands conveyed to the United States in certain cases, and for other purposes.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the agent of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized, in all cases where the estates of insolvent debtors have been, or hereafter shall be, assigned to the United States, under the act of the sixth June, seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, entitled "An act providing for the discharge of persons imprisoned for debts due to the United States," to sell such estates, whether real or personal, at such time, and in such manner, as with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, he shall think fit, for the best price that can be had therefor, and to make all needful conveyances, assignments, or transfers of the same, to the purchaser or purchasers.

Sec 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, at any and every sale on executions, at the suit of the United States, of lands or tenements of a debtor, it shall be lawful for the United States, by such agent of the Treasury shall appoint, to become the purchaser of such lands & tenements: *Provided*, That, in no case, shall such agent bid in behalf of the United States for a greater amount than that of the judgment for which such estate may be exposed to sale, and the costs; and it shall be the duty of the Marshal of the District, in which such sale be held, in case such purchases shall be made, to make all needful conveyances, assignments, and transfers to the United States; and the Agent of the Treasury is authorized, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, to sell and convey the said lands and tenements, in the same manner as is directed by the first section of this act, in respect to lands and tenements assigned by insolvent debtors.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed to take away or impair any other remedy which the United States may be now entitled to have against the person or property of debtors, to enforce the satisfaction of judgments obtained, or which may hereafter be obtained.

Washington: Approved May 26, 1824.